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PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 41, BROAD-STREET, NEAR THE *EXCHANGE*, NEW-YORK.

[No. 49, *of* Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, *SEPTEMBER* 29, 1790. [Whole No. 153.]

COLLECTION LAW.——*Continued.*

AND *be it further enacted*, That there ſhall be allowed and paid to the collectors, naval-officers and ſurveyors to be appointed purſuant to this act, the fees and per centage following, that is to ſay: To each collector for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen and upwards, two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of a ſhip or veſſel under one hundred tons burthen, one dollar and an half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; and for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback, thirty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every other official document (regiſters excepted) required by the owner or maſter of any veſſel not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval officer is appointed to the ſame port, the ſaid fees ſhall be equally divided between the collector and the ſaid naval-officer, the latter paying one third of the expence of neceſſary ſtationary, and of the rent of an office to be provided by the collector, at the place aſſigned for his reſidence, and as conveniently as may be for the trade of the diſtrict; and all fees ſhall, at the option of the collector, be either received by him or by the naval-officer, the party receiving to account monthly with the other for his proportion or ſhare thereof. To each ſurveyor for the admeaſurement of every ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons and under, one cent per ton; for the admeaſurement of every ſhip or veſſel above one hundred tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons, one hundred and fifty cents; for the admeaſurement of every ſhip or veſſel above two hundred tons, two hundred cents; for all other ſervices by this act to be performed by ſuch ſurveyor, on board any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons and upwards, and having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, three dollars; for the like ſervices on board any ſhip or veſſel of leſs than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, one and an half dollar; or all veſſels not having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees ſhall be paid by the maſter or owner of the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſaid ſervices ſhall be performed, to the ſurveyor by whom they ſhall be performed, if performed by one only for his ſole benefit, but if performed by more than one, to him who ſhall have the firſt agency, to be divided in equal parts between him and the other or others by whom the ſaid ſervices ſhall be performed. To each inſpector there ſhall be allowed for every day he ſhall be actually employed in aid of the cuſtoms, a ſum not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the United States. To the meaſurers, weighers and guagers reſpectively, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of grain, thirty cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of ſalt, forty cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of coal, fifty cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, two cents; for the gauging and marking of every caſk (to be marked in durable characters with his own name and the quantity) eight cents; for computing the contents of, and (if requeſted by the party) marking caſes containing diſtilled ſpirits and wines, three cents per caſe; for counting the number of bottles of cyder, beer, ale or porter, one cent per dozen; and in proportion for any greater or leſs quantity. There ſhall moreover be allowed to the collectors of the diſtricts of New-York and Philadelphia, three-fourths of one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received on account of duties; and to the collector of each of the other diſtricts by this act eſtabliſhed, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received on the ſaid account of duties.

And whereas the allowances aforeſaid will not afford an adequate compenſation to the officers herein after mentioned, by reaſon of the ſmall proportion of buſineſs done at the ports to which they reſpectively belong, although the ſaid officers are neceſſary to the accommodation of the inhabitants, the facility of commerce, and the ſecurity of the revenue. Therefore,

Be it further enacted, That in addition to the fees and emoluments which ſhall accrue to the ſaid officers from the proviſions aforeſaid, they ſhall ſeverally have and be entitled to the reſpective allowances following, to wit: The collector of the diſtricts of Saint Mary's in the State of Georgia, Brunſwick, Beaufort, South Quay, Cherryſtone, Folly Landing, Annapolis, Yeocomico, Saint Mary's, Oxford, Sagg-Harbour, Paſſamaquody, the yearly ſum of one hundred dollars each. The collectors of the diſtricts of Sunbury and Penobſcot, in Maſſachuſetts, the yearly ſum of ſixty dollars each. The collectors of the diſtricts of Hampton, Snowhill, Bridgetown, Burlington, Frenchmans-Bay, and Edgartown, the yearly ſum of fifty dollars each. The ſurveyors of the ports of Frederickſburg, Smithfield, Port-Royal, Suffolk, Weſt-Point, Richmond, Peterſburg and Little Egg-Harbour, the yearly ſum of eighty dollars each. The ſurveyors of the ports of Swanſborough, Urbanna, Town-Creek, Albany, Hudſon, Stonington, Eaſt-Greenwich, and Glouceſter, fifty dollars each.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer, and ſurveyor, ſhall cauſe to be affixed and conſtantly kept in ſome public and conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and ſhall give a receipt for the fees he ſhall receive, ſpecifying the particulars; and in caſe of failure therein, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the uſe of the informer; and if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compenſation or reward, for executing any duty or ſervice required of him by law, he ſhall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforeſaid for the uſe of the party grieved.

And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, ſhall be payable in gold or ſilver coin, at the following rates, that is to ſay: The gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coins of equal fineneſs, at eighty-nine cents for every penny weight: The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents; the crown of France at one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England at one dollar and eleven cents; all ſilver coin of equal fineneſs, at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce; and cut ſilver of equal fineneſs, at one dollar and ſix cents per ounce.

And be it further enacted, That all the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize imported, ſhall be paid or allowed by the collector at whoſe office the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize were originally entered, and not otherwiſe, retaining one per centum for the benefit of the United States. And that the allowances on dried and pickled fiſh of the fiſheries of the United States, and on ſalted proviſions of the United States, ſhall be paid by the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſame ſhall be exported, without any deduction or abatement.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of any goods, wares or merchandize, to the benefit of the ſaid drawbacks or allowances, he or ſhe ſhall previous to putting or lading the ſame on board of any ſhip or veſſel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at leaſt to the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſame are about to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the ſame, and of the particulars thereof, and of the caſks, caſes, cheſts, boxes, and other packages or parcels containing the ſame, or of which the ſame conſiſt, and of their reſpective marks, numbers and contents, and if imported articles, of the ſhip or ſhips, veſſel or veſſels in which the perſon or perſons for or by whom, and the place or places from which they were imported. And in reſpect to the ſaid imported articles, proof ſhall be made to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, by the oaths of the perſon or perſons (including the ſaid exporter or exporters) through whoſe hands the ſaid articles ſhall have paſſed, according to the beſt of their knowledge and belief, reſpecting the due importation of the ſaid articles, according to law and in conformity to ſuch notice of their identity, and of the payment or ſecuring the payment of the duties thereupon. And in reſpect to the ſaid dried and pickled fiſh and ſalted proviſions, proof ſhall be made to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, according to the circumſtances of the caſe, that the ſame, if fiſh, are of the fiſheries of the United States; if ſalted proviſions, were ſalted within the United States. And the ſaid collector ſhall inſpect or cauſe to be inſpected, the goods, wares or merchandize ſo notified for exportation; and if they ſhall be found to correſpond with the notice and proof concerning the ſame, the ſaid collector ſhall grant a permit for lading the ſame on board the ſhip or veſſel named in ſuch notice, which lading ſhall be performed under the ſuperintendance of the officer by whom the ſame ſhall have been ſo inſpected. And the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall alſo make oath that the ſaid goods ſo noticed for exportation, and laden on board the ſaid ſhip or veſſel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice ſhall have been given, and are not intended to be relanded within the United States; and ſhall give bond, with one or more ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid collector, in a ſum equal to the amount of the drawbacks or allowances on ſuch goods, with condition that the ſaid goods, or any part thereof, ſhall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United States as ſettled by the late treaty of peace.

And provided further, That the ſaid drawbacks or allowances ſhall not be paid until at leaſt ſix months after the exportation of the ſaid goods, and until the ſaid exporter or exporters ſhall produce to the collector with whom ſuch outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two reputable merchants at the foreign port or place in which the ſame were landed, together with the oath of the maſter and mate of the veſſel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery thereof. But in caſe any veſſel ſhall be caſt away, or meet with ſuch unavoidable accidents as to prevent the landing ſuch goods, a proteſt in due form of law, made by the maſter and mate, or ſome of the ſeaman, or in caſe no ſuch proteſt can be had, then the oath of the exporter or exporters, or one of them, ſhall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unleſs there ſhall be good reaſon to ſuſpect the truth of ſuch oath, in which caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the collector to require ſuch farther proof as the nature of the caſe may demand.

Provided laſtly, That no goods, wares or merchandize imported, ſhall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid or ſecured to be paid thereon, unleſs ſuch duties ſhall amount to twenty dollars at leaſt; nor unleſs they ſhall be exported in the ſame caſks, caſes, cheſts, boxes or other packages, and from the diſtrict or port into which they were originally imported.

And be it further enacted, That the ſums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fiſh, and of ſalted proviſions, ſhall not be paid unleſs the ſame ſhall amount to three dollars at leaſt upon one entry.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation, with intent to draw back the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, ſhall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States as aforeſaid, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize, ſhall be ſubject to ſeizure and forfeiture, together with the ſhip or veſſel from which ſuch goods ſhall be landed, and the veſſels or boats uſed in landing the ſame; and all perſons concerned therein, ſhall on indictment and conviction thereof, ſuffer impriſonment for a term not exceeding ſix months. And for diſcovery of frauds, and ſeizure of goods, wares and merchandize, relanded contrary to law, the ſeveral officers eſtabliſhed by this act, ſhall have the ſame powers, and in caſe of ſeizure the ſame proceedings ſhall be had, as in the caſe of goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law: And for meaſuring, weighing or guaging goods for exportation, the ſame fees ſhall be allowed as in like caſes upon the importation thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, the duties upon which ſhall have been ſecured by bond, ſhall be re-exported by the importer or importers thereof, and if the ſaid bond ſhall become due before the expiration of the time herein before limited for payment of the drawback upon ſuch goods, it ſhall be lawful for the collector of the diſtrict from which the ſaid goods ſhall have been exported, to give further credit for ſo much of the ſum due upon ſuch bond, as ſhall be equal to the amount of the ſaid drawback, until the expiration of the ſaid time limited for payment thereof.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

War Department, Sept. 9th, 1790.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are annually entitled, and which will become due on the fourth day of March enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day, by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under ſuch regulations as the Preſident of the United States may direct.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

(The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two Months.)

The Mail Diligence,

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

LEAVES the Ferry-Stairs, at New-York, *Ten* minutes after *Eight* o'clock every morning except Sunday.

Stage Office, City Tavern, Broad-Way, New-York June 5, 1790.

PRICE CURRENT.——NEW-YORK.

SEPTEMBER 28——DOLLARS at 8s.

JAMAICA Spirits, 5/6.
Antigua Rum, 4/9. *a* 5/.
St. Croix, do. 4/8.
Country, do. 3/4.
Molaſſes, 2/10.
Brandy, 7/.
Geneva, 5/6.
Do. in caſes, 30/.
Muſcovado Sugar, 80/. *a* 72/.
Loaf, do. 1/3.
Lump, do. 1/1½.
Pepper, 2/10.
Pimento, 1/6.
Coffee, 1/3. 1/4.
Indigo, (Carolina) 3/. *a* 6/.
Do. French, 18/. 10/.
Rice, 26/.
Superfine Flour, 54/.
Common do. 46/.
Rye do. 30/. *a* 28/.
Indian Meal, 18/. 20/.
Rye, 5 *l. pr. buſh.*
Wheat, 8/. *a* 9/.
Corn, (Southern) 3/6.
Do. (Northern,) 4/.
Beef, firſt quality, 60/.
Pork, firſt quality, 105/.
Oats, 2/2.
Flax-ſeed, 4/6.
Ship bread per cwt. 21/. 24/.
Country refined bar-iron, 28*l. a* 30*l.*
Do. bloomery, 26*l.*
Swedes do. 45*l.*
Ruſſia do. 30*l.*
Pig-iron, 8*l* 10/. *a* 9*l.*
German ſteel, 9*d.* per lb.
Nails American, by caſk. 14*d.* per. lb. 4d.
Do. do. do. 6d. 12*d.*
Do. do. do. 8d. 9½*d.*
Do. do. do. 10d.
Do. do. do. 12d. 7½*d a* 8½*d.*
Do. do. do. 20d.
Do. do. do. 24d.
Pot aſh, per ton, 40*l.* 10/.
Pearl aſh, 57*l.*
Bees-wax per lb. 2/2.
Mackarel per barr. 26/. *a* 30/.
Herrings, 18/.
Mahogany, Jamaica, per foot, 10*d.*
Dominico, do. 9*d.*
Honduras, do. 7*d.* 8*l.*
Logwood unchipped, pr. ton.
Do. chipped. 14*l.*
2 inch white oak plank, per m. 10*l.* 10/.
1 inch do. 5*l.*
2 inch white pine plank, 8*l.*
1½ inch do. 6*l.* 10/.
1 inch do. 3*l.* 10/.
2 inch pitch pine do. 10*l.*
Do. 22 inch do. 11. 8/.
Cedar 2 inch do. 11. 10/
1½ inch do. 6*l.* 10/.
1 inch do. 4*l.*
Pitch pine ſcantling, 3*l.* 8/.
Cyprus 2 feet ſhingles, 1*l.* 10/.
Do. 22 inch do. 1*l.* 6/.
Do. 18. inch do. 18/
Butt white oak ſtaves, 35/.
Pipe do. do. 9*l.*
Hogſhead do. do. 6*l.* 10/.
Do. do. heading, 8*l.*
Iriſh barrel do. ſtaves, 4*l.*
Hogſhead red oak do. 5*l.* 5/.
Do. French do. 5*l.*
Hogſhead hoops, 4*l.*
Whiteoak ſquare timber per ſquare foot, 10*d.*
Red wood, per ton, 18*l.*
Fuſtick, 10*l.*
Beaver, per lb. 12/. *a* 16/.
Otter per ſkin, 9/. 32/.
Grey fox, 4/7.
Martin, 4/10.
Racoon, 3/6 *a* 7/6.
Muſkrat, 10*d. a* 14*d.*
Beaver hats, 64/.
Caſtor do. 48/.
Chocolate, 14*d.*
Cocoa, 70/. *a* 80/.
Cotton, 1/9. 2/6.
Tar, pr. bar. 18/.
Pitch, 14/.
Turpentine, 22/. *a* 23/.
Tobacco, James River, 4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Do. York, 4*d. a* 3½*d.*
Do. Rappahanock, 2*d a* 3½*d.*
Do. Maryland, coloured, 5½*d.*
Do. Weſtern-ſhore, 2*d a* 3½*d.*
Lead in pigs, pr cwt. 60/.
Do. bars, 68/.
Do. Shot, 5/.
Red lead, 68/.
White do. dry, 95/.
White do. in oil, 5*l.* 12/.
Salt-petre hams, 7½*d.*
Spermaceti candles, 3/.
Mould do. 11*d. a* 1/.
Tallow dipt, 10*d.*
Soap, 5*d. a* 8*d.*
Caſtile ſoap, 9*d. a* 10*d.*
Engliſh cheeſe, pr. lb. 15*d.*
Country do. 5*d.* 6*d.*
Butter, 10*d.*
Hyſon tea, 0/.
Bohea do. 6/6.
Bohea do. 2/8.
Ginſeng, 2/. *a* 2/6.
Starch Poland, 8*d.*
Snuff, 2/3.
Allum ſalt, water meaſure, pr. buſh. 3/6.
Liverpool do. 2/.
Madeira wine, pr. pipe, 60*l. a* 90*l.*
Port, 52*l.*
Liſbon, pr. gal. 5/6
Teneriff, 4/2.
Fyall, 3/3.
Spermaceti do, 6*l.*
Shake-down hhds. 3/6
Dutch gunpowder, pr. cwt. 160/.
Nail rods, pr. ton, 36*l.*
Linſeed oil, pr. gal. 5/.
Whale do. pr. barrel 50/.

By Order of the Honorable Richard Morris, Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the State of New-York.

NOTICE is hereby given to Lewis M'Donald, of Connecticut, an abſent debtor, that upon application and due proof made to the ſaid chief juſtice by a creditor of the ſaid Lewis M'Donald, purſuant to an act of the Legiſlature of the ſaid State, entitled, "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors," paſſed the 4th April, 1786; he, the ſaid chief juſtice, has directed all the ſaid Lewis M'Donalds eſtate, within this State, to be ſeized, and that unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his debts within twelve months after the publication of this notice, the ſame will be ſold for the payment of his creditors. Dated the 3d May, 1790.

New-York, May 7, 1790. (1w. 1y.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and the details which have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.

☞ *The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

THOUGHTS ON GOVERNMENT,

APPLICABLE TO THE

PRESENT STATE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

Written in the Year 1776,

By the VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

Then a Member of Congreſs;

In a LETTER to the Hon. GEORGE WYTHE,

of VIRGINIA.

MY DEAR SIR,

IF I was equal to the taſk of forming a plan for the government of a colony, I ſhould be flattered with your requeſt, and very happy to comply with it; becauſe as the divine ſcience of politics is the ſcience of ſocial happineſs, and the bleſſings of ſociety depend entirely on the conſtitutions of government, which are generally inſtitutions that laſt for many generations, there can be no employment more agreeable to a benevolent mind, than a reſearch after the beſt.

POPE flattered tyrants too much when he ſaid

"*For forms of government let fools conteſt.*
"*That which is beſt adminiſtered is beſt.*"

Nothing can be more fallacious than this: But poets read hiſtory to collect flowers not fruits—they attend to fanciful images, not the effects of ſocial inſtitutions. Nothing is more certain from the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of man, than that ſome forms of government are better fitted for being well adminiſtered than others.

We ought to conſider, what is the end of government, before we determine which is the beſt form.—Upon this point all ſpeculative politicians will agree, that the happineſs of ſociety is the end of government, as all divines and moral philoſophers will agree that the happineſs of the individual is the end of man. From this principle it will follow, that the form of government, which communicates eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, or in one word happineſs to the greateſt number of perſons, and in the greateſt degree, is the beſt.

All ſober enquirers after truth, ancient and modern, Pagan and Chriſtian, have declared that the happineſs of man, as well as his dignity conſiſts in virtue. Confucius, Zoroaſter, Socrates, Mahomet, not to mention authorities really ſacred, have agreed in this.

If there is a form of government then, whoſe principle and foundation is virtue, will not every ſober man acknowledge it better calculated to promote the general happineſs than any other form?

Fear is the foundation of moſt governments; but is ſo ſordid and brutal a paſſion, and renders men, in whoſe breaſts it predominates, ſo ſtupid, and miſerable, that Americans will not be likely to approve of any political inſtitution which is founded on it.

Honour is truly ſacred, but holds a lower rank in the ſcale of moral excellence than virtue. Indeed the former is but a part of the latter, and conſequently has not equal pretenſions to ſupport a frame of government productive of human happineſs.

The foundation of every government is ſome principle or paſſion in the minds of the people. The nobleſt principles and moſt generous affections in our nature then, have the faireſt chance to ſupport the nobleſt and moſt generous models of government.

A man muſt be indifferent to the ſneers of modern Engliſhmen, to mention in their company, the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet, and Hoadley. No ſmall fortitude is neceſſary to confeſs that one has read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years paſt, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reaſonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the Britiſh Conſtitution is ſo; becauſe the very definition of a Republic, is "an Empire of Laws, and not of Men." That, as a Republic is the beſt of governments, ſo that particular arrangement of the powers of ſociety, or in other words that form of government, which is beſt contrived to ſecure an impartial and exact execution of the laws, is the beſt of Republics.

Of Republics, there is an inexhauſtible variety, becauſe the poſſible combinations of the powers of ſociety, are capable of innumerable variations.

As good government, is an empire of laws, how ſhall your laws be made? In a large ſociety, inhabitating an extenſive country it is impoſſible that the whole ſhould aſſemble, to make laws: The firſt neceſſary ſtep then, is, to depute power from the many, to a few of the moſt wiſe and good.—But by what rules ſhall you chooſe your Repreſentatives? Agree upon the number and qualifications of perſons, who ſhall have the benefit of chooſing, or annex this privilege to the inhabitants of a certain extent of ground.

The principal difficulty lies, and the greateſt care ſhould be employed in conſtituting this Repreſentative Aſſembly. It ſhould be in miniature, an exact portrait of the people at large. It ſhould think, feel, reaſon, and act like them. That it may be the intereſt of this aſſembly to do ſtrict juſtice at all times, it ſhould be an equal repreſentation, or in other words equal intereſt among the people ſhould have equal intereſt in it. Great care ſhould be taken to effect this, and to prevent unfair, partial, and corrupt elections. Such regulations, however, may be better made in times of greater tranquility than the preſent, and they will ſpring up of themſelves naturally, when all the powers of government come to be in the hands of the people's friends. At preſent it will be ſafeſt to proceed in all eſtabliſhed modes to which the people have been familiariſed by habit.

A repreſentation of the people in one Aſſembly being obtained, a queſtion ariſes whether all the powers of government, legiſlative, executive, and judicial, ſhall be left in this body? I think a people cannot be long free, nor ever happy, whoſe government is in one Aſſembly. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A ſingle Aſſembly is liable to all the vices, follies and frailties of an individual. Subject to fits of humour, ſtarts of paſſion, flights of enthuſiaſm, partialities, of prejudice, and conſequently productive of haſty reſults and abſurd judgments: And all theſe errors ought to be corrected and defects ſupplied by ſome controuling power.

2. A ſingle aſſembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not ſcruple to exempt itſelf from burthens which it will lay, without compunction, on its conſtituents.

3. A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not heſitate to vote itſelf perpetual. This was one fault of the long Parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly firſt voted themſelves from annual to ſeptennial, then for life, and after a courſe of years, that all vacancies happening by death, or otherwiſe, ſhould be filled by themſelves, without any application to conſtituents at all.

4. A Repreſentative Aſſembly, altho' extremely well qualified, and abſolutely neceſſary, as a branch of the legiſlature, is unfit to exerciſe the executive power, for want of two eſſential properties, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

5. A Repreſentative Aſſembly is ſtill leſs qualified for the judicial power; becauſe it is too numerous, too ſlow, and too little ſkilled in the laws.

6. Becauſe a ſingle Aſſembly, poſſeſſed of all the powers of government, would make arbitrary laws for their own intereſt, execute all laws arbitrarily for their own intereſt, and adjudge all controverſies in their own favour.

But ſhall the whole power of legiſlation reſt in one Aſſembly? Moſt of the foregoing reaſons apply equally to prove that the legiſlative power ought to be more complex—to which we may add, that if the legiſlative power is wholly in one Aſſembly, and the executive in another, or in a ſingle perſon, theſe two powers will oppoſe and encroach upon each other, until the conteſt ſhall end in war, and the whole power, legiſlative and executive, be uſurped by the ſtrongeſt.

The judicial power, in ſuch caſe, could not mediate, or hold the balance between the two contending powers, becauſe the legiſlative would undermine it. And this ſhews the neceſſity too, of giving the executive power a negative upon the legiſlative, otherwiſe this will be continually encroaching upon that.

To avoid theſe dangers let a diſtinct Aſſembly be conſtituted, as a mediator between the two extreme branches of the legiſlature, that which repreſents the people and that which is veſted with the executive power.

Let the Repreſentative Aſſembly then elect by ballot, from among themſelves or their conſtituents, or both, a diſtinct Aſſembly, which for the ſake of perſpicuity we will call a Council. It may conſiſt of any number you pleaſe, ſay twenty or thirty, and ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of its judgment, and conſequently a negative voice in the legiſlature.

Theſe two bodies thus conſtituted, and made integral parts of the legiſlature, let them unite, and by joint ballot chooſe a Governor, who, after being ſtripped of moſt of thoſe badges of domination called prerogatives, ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of his judgment, and be made alſo an integral part of the legiſlature. This I know is liable to objections, and if you pleaſe you may make him only Preſident of the Council, as in Connecticut: But as the Governor is to be inveſted with the executive power, with conſent of Council, I think he ought to have a negative upon the legiſlative. If he is annually elective, as he ought to be, he will always have ſo much reverence and affection for the people, their Repreſentatives and Counſellors, that although you give him an independent exerciſe of his judgment, he will ſeldom uſe it in oppoſition to the two houſes, except in caſes the public utility of which would be conſpicuous, and ſome ſuch caſes would happen.

In the preſent exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament we are put out of the royal protection, and conſequently diſcharged from our allegiance; and it has become neceſſary to aſſume government for our immediate ſecurity, the Gov. Lieut. Gov. Secretary, Treaſurer, Commiſſary, Attorney-General, ſhould be choſen by joint ballot, of both Houſes. And theſe and all other elections, eſpecially of Repreſentatives and Counſellors, ſhould be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the ſciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there ſlavery begins."

Theſe great men, in this reſpect, ſhould be, once a year

"*Like bubbles on the ſea of matter borne,*
"*They riſe, they break, and to that ſea return.*"

(To be concluded in our next.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. EDITOR,

SPECULATION in public ſecurities, or the debts of the United States, and the individual States, began with the debts themſelves—it is a neceſſary and uniform conſequence of paper repreſentatives of ſpecie, on any principle whatever, funded or not funded: In the former caſe, it is ſeldom injurious when the funds are good and ſacredly applied: In the latter it is always carried to exceſs—and is attended with pernicious effects.

The United States, previous to the adoption of the new Conſtitution, poſſeſſed no funds—becauſe they had no legiſlative power. A vain confidence, however, in the ſucceſs of congreſſional *requiſitions*, procured a circulation for a time, of the many millions of paper which the old Congreſs iſſued. A failure on the part of the reſpective States in complying with the requiſitions, laid the foundation of that immenſe depreciation which followed—and opened the flood gates of ſpeculation. For a conſiderable time before the diſſolution of the old government, the receipts into the Treaſury of the United States, were ſaid to be little more than ſufficient to pay the officers of government: Theſe, however, it is to be preſumed, were punctually paid, as very few of them appeared anxious for a change.

A debt ſituated as that of the United States was, muſt have been in deſperate circumſtances—and it is demonſtrable, that before this day, it would have totally ſunk in the hands of the poſſeſſors, but for the new Conſtitution. How far this was the wiſh of many of the oppoſers of a change in our political ſituation, time may develope—but at preſent, thank Heaven, it is not material to inveſtigate. The time is now come, when the buſineſs of ſpeculation, it is to be hoped, will be brought to very narrow limits, and become ſo unproductive, as to be not worth purſuing: And in order to effect this great and valuable object, it is become neceſſary that confidence in the faith and honor of government, ſhould take place of that diſtruſt and jealouſy, which have led too many of our citizens to ſacrifice their hard earned property for a very trifling conſideration.

The buſineſs of ſpeculation, in its firſt ſtages, was carried on in a very exceptionable and diſingenuous manner: The country was filled with a ſet of itinerant ſharpers, who gulled the unwary and uninformed out of their property by every ſpecies of deception: This mode of proſecuting the buſineſs, was the only one in which it was carried on for a conſiderable time—but the eſtabliſhment of offices in the capital towns on the continent, produced an open and fair market—and the ſame principles which apply in other branches of traffic, obtaining in this alſo, it then became the intereſt of the negociators to buy and ſell on the loweſt terms. This open market broke up the itinerants in a great meaſure, and afforded every poſſeſſor an opportunity to get the higheſt price that could poſſibly be obtained for his paper. It is however ſaid, that the ambulatory tribe is not extinct—but that the late riſe in public paper has added wings to their feet—and in many inſtances the credulous and unſuſpecting have ſuffered by ſudden and haſty ſales.

It is ſurely high time that confidence in the government ſhould poſſeſs the minds of the public creditors univerſally: Thoſe whoſe faith has not failed them for ſeveral months paſt, have added more than one hundred pr. cent. to their property—and if they will but hope unto the end of March next, they muſt find their account in it.

You, Mr. Editor have done well in publiſhing a price current of Public Securities, ſince the Funding Bill paſſed: It has been very ſerviceable to many of my neighbors; they are however, at a loſs to account for the fluctuation which ſometimes appears. I tell them to be ſteady—for no poſſible reaſon can be given (that ſhould influence the creditors at large) why the public paper ſhould be at one price to day, and at a leſs price to morrow—I tell them alſo that theſe variations are owing to local conſiderations only, which may be eaſily explained.——You may hear from me again.

CRITO.

MADRID, July 9.

OUR diſpute with England remains juſt in the ſtate it was, and has not taken a more amicable turn ſince the arrival of Mr. Fitzherbert—the Spaniſh Miniſtry keeping firm to the following DECLARATION.

ſigned and delivered by the Comte Florida Blanca, at Aranjuez, on the 4th of June 1790, to the Engliſh Charge des Affaires:

"THE King, informed of the Repreſentation preſented at the office of his Miniſters on the 16th of May, by the Sieur Matty, *Chargé des Negociations* of his Britannic Majeſty, reſpecting the diſputes ariſen between this Court and that of Great-Britain, on account of the veſſels detained at the port of St. Laurent, or Nootka, on the coaſt of California, in the South Sea—has ordered the underſigned, his firſt Secretary of State, to reply to the ſaid Sieur Chargé des Negociations of England, that which he had the honor to inform him verbally of, and in writing, on the 28th of May, viz.

"That his Majeſty never did, or will pretend in this port, or in any other ſeas or places whatever, to any rights but ſuch as belong to his crown by ſolemn treaties with all nations, and eſpecially with Great Britain, founded on ſuch treaties, and on the conſent of the people, by a well known and immemorial poſſeſſion.

"That he will conſent to an examination and diſcuſſion of all theſe points, for the purpoſe of accompliſhing a pacific and friendly negociation, as ſoon as he can have an interview with the new Ambaſſador, and that his juſtice will indemnify the parties concerned, and he will diſapprove of the conduct, and puniſh his ſubjects, if it appears they have exceeded their legitimate rights: This offer, and this ſatisfaction, is to ſerve as an example to the Court of London, to do as much on its ſide.

The two courts of London and Madrid not having yet received ſufficiently detailed proofs of what has really paſſed in thoſe diſtant places, has cauſed ſome difference in the expoſition and acceptation of facts; for the *proceſſes verbal* drawn up by the Vice-Roy of New-Spain, of whom they have been required, are not arrived at this moment.

"It is known by poſterior accounts, that the veſſel or Engliſh packet boat l'Argonaut, was not detained and confiſcated until after a judicial examination had been made; and alſo, that a bylander, or ſmall veſſel, named the Princeſs Royal, which arrived afterwards, would only have been detained and not confiſcated, and that the Vice-Roy would have made reſtitution, or have ſet her at liberty. on the Capt. entering into an obligation to pay the value, in caſe ſhe ſhould be deemed a lawful prize, being the ſame terms on which a Portugueſe ſhip from Macoa, and two belonging to the American colonies, were ſet at liberty. In like manner, all, which ſhall be proved not to belong legitimately to this Court, will be given up immediately, as ſoon as the *pieces juſtificatives* are arrived.

"The firſt time that our ambaſſador diſcourſed with the miniſtry of London (the 10th February) on this ſubject, many circumſtances could not be aſcertained which are now certain, either of the reſpective acts of poſſeſſion of Spain on this coaſt and ports, anterior and poſterior to thoſe cited at the ſaid office, and many others which will be ſet forth, and ſubmitted in a pacific negociation; and if the court of London, when it was anſwering the complaints made on the part of the King againſt the traders which Spain regard as uſurpers and violators of Treaties, had made an anſwer conformable to the deſire at preſent manifeſted, of examining and ſettling theſe conteſtations amicably, conſiderable expences and diſagreeable circumſtances would have been avoided. The diſagreeable terms and conditions of the anſwer of the Britiſh Miniſtry, and that at a time when it is avowed no authentic information is arrived, threw the Spaniſh cabinet into ſuſpicions, which made them fear *this diſpute was only to ſerve as a pretext to break entirely with our Court, which has induced it to take ſome precautions on the ſubject.*"

VIENNA, July 17.

An Eſtafette arrived here yeſterday at ſeven o' clock in the morning, with the melancholy intelligence of the death of our illuſtrious General LOUDHON.

He died on the 14th inſt. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. His impatience under the medi-

zal application—the impetuous ardor of his character, and the knowledge, above all, of his importance in the war, contributed to irritate his mind, and promote the violence of his fever.—He reſiſted the application of Cataplaſm, before and after the inciſions made, with a fatal obſtinacy, which raiſed the inflammation to ſuch a height, that he expired under the acceſſion of the fever.

The grief of the Royal Family is exceſſive.—Every breaſt here however echoes reſponſive regrets for the loſs of this great commander. His corpſe was brought here yeſterday, to receive the honors due to his rank—and afterwards to be tranſported to his eſtate of Adeladorf, for interment in the vault erected by himſelf in the pariſh of Maria Brunn.

The command of his army is conferred, for the preſent, upon his Excellency the Mareſchal Comte Joſeph de Coloredo.

A courier arrived here lately from Reichenbach bearing, it is ſaid, diſpatches relative to the election of a new Emperor.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.

An unſucceſsful attempt made by the King of Sweden to deſtroy the Ruſſian coaſting ſquadron at Viborg, and the approach of the Prince de Naſſau with the Cronſtadt diviſion, had already rendered the poſition of the Swedes at the entrance of Viborg Bay extremely critical, when the ſcarcity of ammunition, and the want of proviſions, made their return to their own ports a meaſure of neceſſity.

The King reſolved therefore to avail himſelf of a ſtrong eaſterly wind, which ſet in on the 3d, and to ſet ſail with both fleets for Swenſk-Sund and Sweaborg.

The grand fleet had to penetrate thro' a narrow paſs, and to ſuſtain the fire of four Ruſſian line of battle ſhips, two of which were placed on each ſide of the Strait. After this it had to engage the whole of Admiral Tſchitſchakoff's line, which was drawn up along the coaſt, at a ſmall diſtance, while his frigates were ranged among the iſlands which lie nearer the ſhore.

The Swediſh van, under Admiral Modee, paſſed the Strait, without ſuffering any eſſential loſs, firing with great ſpirit both broadſides againſt the enemy. The cannonade from the four Ruſſian ſhips was however ſo powerful, and continued to be ſo well ſupported, that it was reſolved by the Duke of Sudermania to make an attempt to burn them. But this operation proved ſo unſucceſsful, that the fire ſhips employed in it were driven upon one of his Royal Highneſs's own line of battle ſhips, and a frigate, both of which blew up.

This accident ſeems to have cauſed a degree of confuſion among the ſhips that were to follow, four, of which ſtruck upon the rocks, and were left to the mercy of the enemy.

On their farther courſe along the coaſt, with a diminiſhed force, the Swedes loſt two more ſhips of the line, which were taken by the enemy. The engagement continued all night, and part of the next day [the 4th], on the evening of which the Duke of Sudermania arrived at Sweaborg.

The fate of the coaſting fleet is not ſo exactly known, no official accounts having yet been received from it: But it is certain that the King arrived the ſame evening in Swenſk-Sund, with a large part of the fleet, having loſt ſix gallies, with eight hundred men (of the guards) which were taken by the Ruſſians, beſides a number of ſmaller veſſels taken or ſunk, reported to amount to ſixty. The whole loſs in men, on the part of the Swedes, is eſtimated at ſeven thouſand.

His Swediſh Majeſty, having ſupplied the remains of his ſquadron with proviſions and ammunition, and having been joined by the diviſion under M. de Cronſtadt, which had not been able to reach the Bay of Viborg, is already ſailed again, with a view to prevent the Prince of Naſſau, who is ſaid to be advancing with the Cronſtadt and Viborg ſquadrons, from getting into the port of Frederickſham.

LONDON, July 16.

Mr. Fitzherbert, we underſtand, will certainly leave Madrid on the 10th Aug. The conſideration of all terms of accommodation between the Courts of Madrid and London terminate on that day.—The anſwer then muſt be final, and that anſwer is already well underſtood: Etiquette, and the Treaty and Faith of Nations preclude hoſtilities before that day—in the mean time, the fleets of each power will be at ſea, and waiting for their final inſtructions in a certain latitude, which will be communicated to them by ſwift ſailing frigates or cutters.

Authentic accounts were received yeſterday at the Admiralty, of the Grand Spaniſh Fleet being at this time cruizing in the Bay of Biſcay, in conſiderable force.

As hoſtilities may be reaſonably expected forthwith to commence, it is more than probable from the vigor of the Miniſtry, and the high and ſuperior condition of our fleet, that an important blow may be ſtruck before the 20th of this month.

PARIS.

ADDRESS to the KING, by Monſ. de la FAYETTE, in the name and at the head of the National Guards of France, on the 13th of July:

SIRE,

IN the courſe of thoſe memorable events which have reſtored to us our unalienable rights, and at a time when the energy of the people, and the virtues of the King, have preſented ſuch great examples to the ſurrounding nations, it is our happineſs to revere in your Majeſty the moſt glorious of all titles, that of Chief of the French, and King of a free People.

May you enjoy, Sire, the reward of your virtue; and may this pure reſpect and homage, which deſpotiſm cannot command, conſtitute the glory and recompence of a Citizen King.

It was your deſire that we ſhould poſſeſs a Conſtitution, founded upon liberty and public order. All your wiſhes, Sire, ſhall be accompliſhed:—Our liberty is ſecured, and our zeal is the guarantee of public order.

The National Guards of France, ſwear to your Majeſty an obedience that knows no other bounds than the law, and a love which will end only with our lives.

Anſwer of the King of the French,

To the Federative Deputies of the Eighty-three Departments of the National Guards, at the Thuilleries, on the 13th inſt.

"I RECEIVE with much ſenſibility the teſtimonies of love and attachment which you give me in the name of the National Guards, united in all parts of Europe.

"May the ſolemn day, on which you are to renew in common your oath to the Nation, paſs over without diſſention, and may it ſerve to ſtrengthen the calm, and eſtabliſh the reign of the Laws, and of Liberty, throughout the realm!

"Defenders of the public Peace, of the Laws, and of Liberty! conſider that your firſt duty is the maintenance of order, and obedience to the laws; that the benefits of a free Conſtitution ought to be equal to all; that the more free we are, the more ſerious become offences againſt the liberty and property of others—the more criminal become acts of violence and outrage, when they are not committed by command.

"Report to your fellow-citizens, that I wiſh I could ſpeak to them all as I ſpeak to you here. Tell them that their King is their Father, their Brother, their Friend—that he cannot be happy but in their welfare—great but in their glory—powerful but in their Liberty—rich but in their proſperity—and that he only ſuffers in their afflictions. Above all, make known the words, or rather the ſentiments of my heart, in the humble cottages, and in the retreats of the unfortunate. Tell them, that though I cannot go along with you in their aſylums, I wiſh to do ſo; and that both in my affection, and by the laws which are the protection of the feeble, I will watch over them. Say, in fine, to the different provinces of my kingdom, that the more that circumſtances will permit me to fulfil the wiſh I have formed of viſiting them with my family, the happier it will make my heart."

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

AS Congreſs in the Impoſt Law have conformed to the new money of account eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs, which alone may make it intereſting to many to become acquainted therewith, but ſtill more ſo, if this beginning ſhould lead to the eſtabliſhment of this new mode of reckoning, in the ordinary buſineſs of life. With whatever advantage the regular ſimplicity of this mode may be attended after it ſhall become generally known, it may, nevertheleſs, like all other innovations, be productive of perplexity in the commencement, merely through want of the habit of a familiarity; therefore ſome ſuch table as this below may be found not altogether uſeleſs, but may contribute to the conveniency of a conſiderable number of the good people of theſe United States, with this view it is publiſhed.

CENTS turned into ſhillings, pence, and farthings, with the decimal fractions of a farthing in the currency of the ſeveral States of the Union where the dollar is rated at 4ſ8. 6ſ. 7ſ6. 8ſ.

		4ſ8.			6ſ.			7ſ6.			8ſ.	
		ſ.	d.	q.	ſ.	d.	q.	ſ.	d.	q	ſ.	d. q.
CENTS.	1	0	0	2.24	0	0	2.88	0	0	3.60	0	0 3.84
	2	0	1	0.48	0	1	1.76	0	1	3.20	0	1 3.68
	3	0	1	2.72	0	2	0.64	0	2	2.80	0	2 3.52
	4	0	2	0.96	0	2	3.52	0	3	2.40	0	3 3.36
	5	0	2	3.20	0	3	2.40	0	4	2.00	0	4 3.20
	6	0	3	1.44	0	4	1.28	0	5	1.60	0	5 3.04
	7	0	3	3.68	0	5	0.16	0	6	1.20	0	6 2.88
	8	0	4	1.92	0	5	3.04	0	7	0.80	0	7 2.72
	9	0	5	0.16	0	6	1.92	0	8	0.40	0	8 2.56
DIMES. 1 is	10	0	5	2.40	0	7	0.80	0	9	0.00	0	9 2.40
2	20	0	11	0.80	1	2	1.60	1	6	0.00	1	7 0.80
3	30	1	4	3.20	1	9	2.40	2	3	0.00	2	4 3.20
4	40	1	10	1.60	2	4	3.20	3	0	0.00	3	2 1.60
5	50	2	4	0.00	3	0	0.00	3	9	0.00	4	0 0.00
6	60	2	9	2.40	3	7	0.80	4	6	0.00	4	9 2.40
7	70	3	3	0.80	4	2	1.60	5	3	0.00	5	7 0.80
8	80	3	8	3.20	4	9	2.40	6	0	0.00	6	4 3.20
9	90	4	2	1.60	5	4	3.20	6	9	0.00	7	2 1.60
10	100	4	8	0.00	6	0	0.00	7	6	0.00	8	0 0.00

Note. That the figures, which follow the point, or period, placed after the farthings, are ſo many hundred parts of another farthing.

FREDERICKSBURG, Sept. 16.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON, jun. RICHARD B. LEE, JOHN PAGE, ALEXANDER WHITE, WILLIAM B. GILES, and JOSIAH PARKER, Eſqrs. are re-elected members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, from their reſpective diſtricts.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 29.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated September 26.

The brig ——, Captain Howard, arrived here yeſterday from Amſterdam; on the 10th Auguſt he ſpoke the Britiſh packet, bound to America, two days from Falmouth, from which he was informed that a compromiſe of all differences between Spain and Great-Britain, had taken place.

On the 21ſt inſt. Capt. *Davis* arrived at Boſton, in 6 weeks from London, and brings official accounts of the above intelligence.

Accounts from Pittſburg of 4th inſtant inform that Meſſrs. Elliot and Williams, contractors, have forwarded a number of Kentucky boats to Wheeling, to convey the Militia, drafted to go on ſome ſpecial ſervice, to their place of general rendezvous.

The new parliament of Great Britain, which was to have met 10th Auguſt is prorogued to 12th October.

The principle of rotation does not appear to have influenced in the late election of Repreſentatives for the State of Virginia: So far as accounts have come to hand, the members of the *firſt* houſe are elected for the *ſecond*. It can hardly be ſuppoſed that the people of that State, could have choſen characters more attached to its intereſts, or more competent to ſupporting them.—Why then ſhould they change?

WILLIAM B. GILES, Eſq. is the gentleman who was elected to ſupply the vacancy occaſioned by the death of Col. Bland—and will take his ſeat at the next ſeſſion in December.

Americans once gloried in the name of Engliſhman—and there always has been a number of characters in that nation, who are an honor to human nature: In all periods of the American war, this country found intrepid friends there, who advocated our cauſe, as the cauſe of freedom and humanity—Their virtues will ever be precious, and their memories treaſured in the boſom of philanthropy: The late celebration in London of the Anniverſary of the French revolution does honor to the diſtinguiſhed characters concerned, and adds a wreath to the chaplet which adorns thoſe who have long ſignalized themſelves as friends to Univerſal Freedom, and the equal Rights of Man.

If the account of the fleet contained in the letter from London, publiſhed in our laſt, is authentic, and we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe it is, it verifies an obſervation, made by ſome enlightened politicians during the late war, "that Great Britain, without a commercial connection with America, would not be able to man her fleets, or ſupport her naval conſequence." It is difficult to account for the Engliſh fleet's being in port on the 17th Aug. when the Spaniſh fleet put to ſea the 20th July, but on the idea of their not being able to man their ſhips.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST. — NEW-YORK.

Sloop Delight, Wells, Curracoa, 30 days
Fortune, Bool, Port-au-Prince, 21
Ship Harriot, Bond, George-Town, *in diſtreſs, bound for Amſterdam, having ſprang a leak.*
Brig Suſannah, Derry, Madeira, 35.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The "Tablet, No. 145,"—"Diſcourſes on Davila, No. 21," and "*Bionis Idyllium Secundum*, paraphaſed," are unavoidably omitted. ——☞ *The Marriage Article is not inſerted, becauſe we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the information.*

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12ſ2 *a* 12ſ4.
INDENTS 7ſ1. *a* 7ſ2.
STATE SECURITIES 8ſ.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſix feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the outſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

☞ *The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to inſert this.*

Celebration of the Anniverſary of French Freedom.

LONDON, JULY 16, 1790.

UPWARDS of ſix hundred Gentlemen aſſembled at the crown and anchor Tavern, on Wedneſday. The great room was quite full, and many gentlemen dined in other apartments. They all wore the national cockade.

Short and applicable invocations were made to the Supreme Being before and after dinner, by Dr. Rees and Dr. Towers; and the Earl of Stanhope propoſed the following toaſts:

1. The Majeſty of the People.
2. The Nation, the Law, and the King.
3. The glorious Revolution in France.
4. The Triumph of Liberty in the deſtruction of the Baſtile.

While this toaſt was drank, a ſtone, which was a part of the Baſtile, was exhibited, ſurmounted by the cockade of freedom.

5. The National Aſſembly of France.

Here the following Song, written for the occaſion, was ſung.

I.
GALLANT Nation, foes no more!
Gen'rous Britons hail the day,
That from Gallia's cultur'd ſhore
Chas'd tyrannic pow'r away.

II.
Late a band of Patriots roſe,
Firm in freedom's glorious cauſe;
Feeble Slaves in vain oppoſe
Rights ſecur'd by equal laws.

III.
Myrtle wreaths entwine their brows,
Branchy myrtle decks the blade
While like us, they pay their vows
To each Patriot Hero's ſhade.

IV.
Hampden, Sydney, names rever'd!
Boaſt of Albion's ſea girt iſle,
Martyr'd Ruſſell, ſhade endear'd!
On this day propitious ſmile.

V.
Tranſatlantic ſpirits bend,
Pleas'd our feſtive rites to ſee,
Franklin! freedom's ableſt friend!
Warren and Montgomery!

VI.
Martial youths, in Britain bred,
Kindle with congenial zeal,
Freedom's path reſolv'd to tread,
Jealous of the public weal.

VII.
Should tyrannic force again
Raiſe her Hydra heads on high,
Welcome, then, the hoſtile plain,
Freemen dauntleſs dare to die.

VIII.
Verdant Myrtle's branchy pride
Shall my thirſty blade entwine,
Such, HARMODIUS, deck'd thy ſide!
Such ARISTOGITON be thine.

The Earl of Stanhope introduced the next toaſt in a ſhort and pointed addreſs, in which he ſaid, that the company was aſſembled together that day to celebrate one of the greateſt and moſt important Revolutions that had ever happened. It had reſtored to the rights of men twenty four millions of human beings.—It had deſtroyed a government of foul corruption, intrigue and tyranny—and, on the utter ruin of a ſyſtem of ſlavery, it had in the ſhort ſpace of one year eſtabliſhed a government, founded on the natural equality of men. They had even in this glorious ſyſtem improved on the conſtitution of England, for they had not only eſtabliſhed civil, but religious liberty. They had no laws to complain of, ſuch as diſgaaced our Statute Book. They did not reſtrain their women from going out of the kingdom, leſt they ſhould be converted from their religion—nor had they any law by which their clergy, by faſting and prayer, were enabled to caſt out devils. They had aboliſhed tythes, and they had made a proviſion, that no deſcription of men ſhould be driven from offices of truſt, becauſe they had the bad fortune or the good fortune to differ from the eſtabliſhed church.

Having concluded a very handſome eulogium on their conduct, by ſaying that in many things they had given us a leſſon, from which we ought, in virtuous emulation, to improve, he gave as the next toaſt.

6. An end to all jealouſies between Britain and France—and may they vie with each other in extending to all the other nations of the earth, peace, virtue and liberty.

Dr. Price, in a ſhort paper, paid an elegant compliment to the grand ſyſtem of liberty they had eſtabliſhed. It was an union between philoſophy and politics; for in its ſpirit it not only went to give the people of France their juſt enjoyment of liberty, but it looked abroad to other nations, and held forth peace and good will to all people, as fellow beings and as brethren. The people of France particularly pointed to England, as to the country with which, for their mutual intereſt, and for the intereſts of mankind, they wiſhed moſt eagerly to be united. He knew from the moſt reſpectable quarter, that they were not only deſirous of this, but that an offer of ſuch an alliance was likely to be made. If ſo, what muſt not be the effect of ſuch an alliance on all the nations of the earth! Holland on this ſide of the globe, and America on the other, would join the grand confederacy, and, thus united, they would enſure peace to the whole world. He concluded with expreſſing in a ſentiment, what muſt be the cordial wiſh of all men on the ſubject.

7. A league between Great-Britain and France for perpetuating peace, and making the world happy.

8. To the memory of thoſe Patriots in France who have loſt their lives in fighting for the liberties of their country.

The Earl of Stanhope here read to the company the oath which the National Aſſembly have prepared for the King, to take on the day of the General Confederation.

9. M. de la Fayette, M. Bailli, and M. de Mirabeau, M. de Rabau de St. Etienne, and the reſt of the Patriots of France.

10. M. Sheridan, and the reſt of the Patriots of England, who have defended againſt prejudice, the French Revolution.

Mr. Sheridan, in a moſt eloquent ſpeech, returned thanks to the numerous body, for the very warm and gratifying manner in which they had done him the honor to drink his health. It was a moſt ample reward for his public conduct, to be ſo honored by a meeting of men, aſſembled from their pure attachment to freedom; and he aſſured them, that the ſentiments he had expreſſed on the French Revolution, he ſhould carry with him through life. In every ſituation he ſhould act on the ſame principles; for, in his mind, though it would be a moſt narrow thing to object to the French Revolution, if it did nothing more than ſecure to Frenchmen their juſt and natural rights, yet it was pregnant with the moſt beneficent conſequences to this country, and to human kind. We know from fatal experience, that the old Monarchy of France, ever looked forward to war as the means of preſerving and augmenting its tyranny. We already have a proof in the conduct of the National Aſſembly, that they were actuated by a very different ſpirit. The expreſſions of good will which the noble Chairman had ſo truly aſcribed to them, and the intention which Dr. Price had ſtated, that they entertained of propoſing an alliance with this country, were ſo advantageous to Great-Britain and to mankind, that they demanded the moſt marked return of kindneſs and good will from us. It had ſtruck him and other gentlemen, that our feelings on the ſubject ſhould be expreſſed in ſomething more pointed than a toaſt, and with the permiſſion of the company he would move a few words in the way of reſolution. He then moved that it be reſolved "That this meeting does moſt cordially rejoice in the eſtabliſhment and confirmation of liberty in France; and that it beholds with peculiar ſatisfaction the ſentiments of amity and good will which appear to pervade that country towards this; eſpecially at a time when it is the manifeſt intereſt of both States that neither ſhould interrupt the harmony which at preſent ſubſiſts between them, and which is ſo eſſential to the freedom and happineſs not only of both nations, but of all mankind."

This reſolution was received by the whole Meeting, with the moſt vehement acclamations of applauſe, and which were damped only for a time by

Mr. Horne Tooke repreſenting himſelf, and mounting the table to ſpeak, a general murmur ran through the room, and it was ſometime before he could be heard. At length he was ſuffered to begin. He ſaid, when he was a younger man, he flattered the women, but he diſdained to flatter men. He was utterly careleſs of the applauſe of the company. He knew of better rewards than their favor, and he ſhould be happy even in their diſapprobation. He deſired they would in their reſolution, mark the diſtinction between this government and that of France. They had to build a ſhip from the keel. We had a ſhip with a ſound bottom, but which had only gathered ſome concretions, and wanted to be docked.

Mr. Sheridan then ſhortly animadverted on ſome paſſages of what Mr. Tooke had ſaid. He ſhould not depart from what he had ſaid, that the approbation of a great public body, compoſed not of party men, but of men of all parties aſſembled from one principle, was to him the higheſt reward for political ſervices that he looked to. Mr. Tooke might prefer other rewards: he did not wiſh to envy him his gratification, whatever it might be. He certainly, in his reſolution, did not point at any difference in the two countries; but he was free to confeſs, that though there was much room for improvement in the Britiſh government, he ſhould never, in any ſituation, countenance the introduction of anarchy on the one hand, neither ſhould he ſupport tyranny under the pretext of avoiding anarchy on the othe.

The reſolution was then put to the ſhew of hands, and carried unanimouſly.

Mr. SHERIDAN then gave as a toaſt.

11. The Earl of Stanhope, which was drank with great joy.

A reſolution was then handed to the Chair from Mr. Tooke, and it was put and carried without argument.

"Reſolved, That the company feel equal ſatisfaction, that the people of England, by the virtuous exertions of their anceſtors, have not ſo arduous a taſk to perform as thoſe of France have now had; and that they have only to maintain and improve the Conſtitution which their anceſtors have tranſmitted to them."

It was then moved and reſolved, that the reſolutions be tranſmitted to the National Aſſembly, and be publiſhed in our newſpapers.

The Preſident then gave the following toaſts:

12. Equal religious liberty to all mankind.

13. An equal repreſentation to the people in Parliament.

14. The ſacred rights of men, and may all nations have wiſdom to underſtand, and courage to defend them.

15. May the glorious example of France teach other nations the value of the bleſſing, *to be free.*

16. May the enemies of freedom be drawn at full length, and the gallows be the frame of the picture.

17. May the glorious Revolution in France provoke in Britons the emulation never to be excelled in liberty.

18. May our Repreſentatives be honeſt, and our people free, ſo that Britain may never ſtand in need of another revolution.

The Earl of Stanhope informed the company that the fragment of the Baſtile on the table was really genuine, and had been preſented to the company for that days ſolemnity by Mademoiſelle D'Eon.

The reſt of the evening was ſpent in the higheſt conviviality. We never witneſſed a more animated, or a more triumphant diſplay of enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of freedom. There was a very large appearance of the true and genuine friends of liberty—the Whigs of England—the men who were the firſt to feel and eſtabliſh the rights of men. And we truſt that thoſe of another deſcription, who aſſiſted in this meeting, will be caught by the fervor of the day, to reſpect and cheriſh at home the invaluable bleſſing which they joined on Wedneſday in commemorating, on being obtained by others.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the STATE LOTTERY, preſent the Public with the Firſt Claſs of the *Maſſachuſetts ſemi-annual State Lottery*, which will commence drawing in the *Repreſentatives' Chamber*, in Boſton, on the Seventeenth of *March* next, *or ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 Tickets, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388 Prizes.				125000
16612 Blanks.				
25000.				

☞ TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers, who will pay the Prizes *on demand*—of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth—of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-Store, *Franklin's-Head, Court-Street*, and at other places as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} Managers.

Boſton, July 28, 8790.

NEW-YORK CITY LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE of	£. 3000		£. 3000
1	2000		2000
2	1000		2000
4	500		2000
6	300		1800
12	200		2400
40	100		4000
80	50		4000
200	20		4000
330	10		3300
7000	2 10s.		17500
7676 *Prizes.* 15324 *Blanks.*	23000 Tickets, at 40s. each		£. 46000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per Cent.

THIS LOTTERY is for the purpoſe of raiſing the reſidue of the ſum, granted by an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-York, paſſed 8th of February, 1790, to defray the expences incurred by the Corporation for repairing and enlarging the CITY-HALL,

The drawing will commence on the *Firſt Monday in January next*, or ſooner if filled, of which timely notice will be given. A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed at the end of the drawing; and the prizes will be paid by the Managers.

Tickets are to be ſold by the Subſcribers, who are appointed Managers by the Corporation.

ISAAC STOUTENBURGH, ABRAHAM HERRING,
PETER T. CURTENIUS, JOHN PINTARD.

New-York, September 1, 1790.